



ILLINOIS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

MONTHLY BULLETIN



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THE MARCH MEETING

The March meeting of the Illinois Society of Architects will be held at the Architects Club of Chicago on the evening of March 26.

John J. Aeberly, C.E., Chief of Division Ventilation and Industrial Sanitation of the City of Chicago, will discuss "Ventilation as It Is Understood by the Health Department."

Mr. Albert Lee Weixel, author and lecturer, will discuss timely and untimely subjects.

THE JANUARY MEETING

At the January meeting of the Society, Mr. David Lindquist of New York, Chief Engineer of the Otis Elevator Company, gave a very interesting and instructive talk on elevators.

He sketched the history of electric elevators beginning with 1905, up to which time all high speed elevators were of the hydraulic type. At this time and until 1906, electric elevator engines were of the drum type, which did not permit high speed and easy travel. In 1906 the gearless traction machine was invented, and the first installation made in the Majestic Building, Chicago, having a speed of 550 feet per minute. In 1915 automatic floor leveling was introduced. In 1920 voltage control was introduced in the operation of elevators, giving much smoother acceleration and easy riding qualities. In 1922 full automatic control was installed on the elevators of the Standard Oil Building in New York, attaining a speed of 700 feet per minute.

Mr. Lindquist exhibited some charts indicating the variation in passenger travel, indicating the peak loads to be, in the particular building referred to in the chart, at 9 A.M., 12 Noon 2 P.M., and at 5 P.M. He stated that the time element in arrangement of elevators varies considerably and that these variations must be considered in any given building. The occupancy of office buildings, in a many purpose building, averages approximately 100 square feet of floor area per person, may vary from a building having large office with 200 square feet per person to 60 or 70 square feet per person in a single purpose building.

Ordinarily in a many purpose building, if sufficient elevators are provided to carry 12% of the occupants of the building to their office in a five-minute interval, the number of elevators are considered to be sufficient for all occupants of the building and transients. This, however, varies with the distance of the building from transportation. In single purpose buildings, such as insurance buildings, this proportion has been known to run as high as 54% of the occupants arriving in a five-minute interval.

Regarding tall buildings of the future, Mr. Lindquist prophesied increased speed to a practical limit of 1,500 feet per minute. Also, the possibility of operating double-deck elevators loading on two floors which would increase the lobby space for the comparatively small area of a tall building. He also prophesied the possibility of two elevators in one shaft, an express elevator going to the upper floors and a local elevator starting in the same shaft, after the express elevator had left and running before the express elevator descended.

THE 1929 ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION

The forthcoming architectural exhibition conducted by the Architectural Exhibition League will be held in the rooms of the Art Club in the Wrigley Building Annex and thus the last actual contact between the architectural profession and the Art Institute of Chicago has been severed.

Formerly, all meetings of the Chicago Chapter, A.I.A., and of the Illinois Society of Architects were held in the club rooms of the Art Institute. The portrait gallery of the Institute was hung in the Institute, but for some years now the relationship between the architectural societies and the Institute have been at least strained and have now reached the breaking point.

At one time the Institute welcomed the cooperation and the support of the Architectural Profession, but now it appears that they do not even know we exist.

The Society's representation on the Architectural League is as follows:

President Howard J. White—One year.
Past-President Leon E. Stanhope—Two years.
Thomas E. Tallmadge—Three years.

A NUISANCE

The practice of most manufacturers and dealers of building materials and specialties of all kinds, in literally bombarding every owner contemplating building with all kinds of advertising matter and in sending partially informed salesmen, "card pushers" and others to try and influence them to have their particular goods specified or used has become a literal nuisance.

Owners who have had experience in building, of course, realize that but little real information can be secured by them should they wade through the multitudinous mass of advertising propaganda which they gratuitously receive. The experienced or knowing owner employs an architect in order to secure his expert personal service and experience

and does not attempt to dictate what shall or shall not be used.

The inexperienced owner, if he falls for this sort of thing, will probably read some of the glowing circulars and believe that he is fortunate in being able to secure so much alleged information gratis, but he is very apt to hamper as well as harass his architect by suggesting or even instructing him to utilize or specify certain materials or fixtures which may be utterly out of place and improper to use as the owner might designate.

In no other branch of industry is a little learning more dangerous than the little learning that the average owner possesses in connection with design and construction problems. This sort of thing not only makes the architect's work more difficult, but the direct sales return secured by the advertisers who follow the policy above outlined is probably out of all proportion to the cost of this method of trying to secure business.

It must also be remembered that the construction industry as a whole must bear this expense. The cost of selling, which includes the cost of advertising, is a direct charge to the cost of any article produced and must be borne by the ultimate consumer.

Literally, volumes have been written on the utter foolishness of the average sales manager who mails to every architect duplicate advertising matter for every job reported. The average architect never looks at this stuff. His secretary has instructions to throw it into the wastepaper basket, but notwithstanding all that has been written and said on this subject, the sales organizations of most concerns are still foolishly spending untold thousands in ways that are utterly wasted. The crime consists in the fact that the cost of this utter useless propaganda is borne by the man who builds.

The practice of certain trade reporting agencies in publishing unconfirmed reports of construction projects has also proven an unmitigated nuisance if not a crime against business sense. To illustrate, one of the Editor's clients about eighteen months ago was reported by one of these trade reporting agencies to have in contemplation the construction of an extensive addition to his manufacturing plant. Where this information was secured, neither the owner nor the Editor has ever been able to determine. Probably from some contractor's office who had been requested to prepare a preliminary estimate on the cost of some construction items from the Editor's preliminary plans that had been prepared some two years previously. At any rate, the information contained in this trade report was utterly erroneous. The reported type of construction, size of the building, the estimated cost and many other features were wrong in every particular. Notwithstanding the fact that the attention of this particular agency was called to the erroneous report by the Editor, no correction was ever made and the same identical misinformation has been republished at least ten times during the past year; the result being that after every publication, the Editor's client has been deluged by a mass of printed circulars of all kinds and descriptions from patented flooring to tin tacks, as well as being literally pestered by being compelled to either interview or refuse to see practically hundreds of representatives of manufacturers, material dealers, contractors and even architects.

Notwithstanding the fact that every architect in Cook County no doubt knew that the Editor has been the professional adviser of this particular client for many years; even members of the American Institute of Architects and some prominent members of the Illinois Society of Architects were nervy enough to try and secure a commission for work that was already under contract and for which drawings had been completed.

Sometimes the Editor wonders if the building industry does not number in its members many representatives without any business sense and with no business or professional ethics.

The architectural profession has always maintained that the ethics and integrity of members of its profession were the highest of any profession or calling in the world, yet it might truthfully be alleged that the professional soul of some who practice the profession is so damnedly black that the sediment of hell could whitewash it.

PAST PRESIDENT HALL IS AGAIN HONORED

Past President Emery Stanford Hall will have the honor of again representing the Illinois Society of Architects at the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects; he having been elected as the official representative of the Society at the regular March Board Meeting.

Mr. Hall was also elected as the official representative of the Society to attend the annual meeting of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

It might be noted that Mr. Hall was also elected an official delegate of the Illinois Chapter, A.I.A., at the election of delegates held on the evening of March 12.

It can be truthfully stated that there is no man in the profession who has devoted more of his personal time and energy to the professional organizations and to the upbuilding of the profession in general than has Past President Emery Stanford Hall.

F. E. D.

JULIUS HUBER IS HONORED

At the February meeting of the Illinois Society of Architects the following communication from the Board of Directors of the Society was read:

"Illinois Society of Architects Assembled:

"Your Board of Directors has been informed that Mr. Julius Huber is in his seventy-eighth year and has practiced architecture continuously for more than fifty years. He is a charter member of the Society and your Board of Directors recommend that Mr. Julius Huber be elected to Honorary Membership."

After considering this recommendation from the Board of Directors, the Society by unanimous vote elected Mr. Huber to Honorary Membership.

A NEW COMPETITION

The Editor is advised that within a few weeks there will be officially announced the most extensive competition for small house design ever undertaken in the history of the building industry.

Raymond Hood is to act as Chairman of the National Committee of Arrangements for this competition and also as Chairman of the Jury of Awards.

Details regarding this competition will be announced at a later date.

The first grand prize will be \$5,000.00; the second \$3,000.00; the third \$1,500.00 with thirty-six regional prizes at \$500.00 each.

THE PROPOSED CHICAGO BUILDING CODE

In a lengthy article appearing in a late bulletin of the Associated Builders of Chicago, the Building Commissioner of Chicago states that the proposed new code will provide for a Bureau of Standards "equipped to pass upon the construction value of materials and methods." The Commissioner in this article also states that "The Building Code Committee believes that the proposed new ordinance can be submitted to the City Council for consideration as early as April, 1929."

As the Editor stated in a previous issue of the Bulletin, our Building Commissioner always was an optimist. The Editor's prediction is that the proposed new code will not be ready for submission to the City Council for at least another year.

NEW MEMBERS

R. Harold Zook, 222 West Adams Street, was elected a member of the Illinois Society of Architects at the February meeting of the Board of Directors.

At the March meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Sidney F. Cinch, 35 So. Dearborn Street, was elected to membership.

OUR TAXES

"Chicago's banks are now holding \$140,000,000 worth of tax anticipation warrants of various governing bodies in the state, the council fiscal committee was told this afternoon as it went into session to learn why loop bankers have

refused to purchase city warrants against the 1929 levy." The above is one reason why the man who pays taxes believes them excessive.

Another reason is that a recent survey disclosed the fact that hundreds of parcels of improved real estate in the City of Chicago paid no taxes at all.

As an illustration, it is alleged that one of the modern buildings within the loop of Chicago that is said to have cost in excess of \$10,000,000.00 has never paid a cent of taxes, due to the fact that the carbon copy of the building permit of this structure by some mistake never reached the assessor's office.

Of course, everyone familiar with past methods of assessing new construction knows that when a building permit is issued that the permit clerk makes a pencil memo, on the back of the carbon copy of the permit retained by the Building Commissioner; this notation giving the general dimensions, type of construction and other data. Then these books are loaned to the County Assessor and assessed values of new construction has in the past been made up from this data. Of course, if the carbon copy of the permit had been detached from the book, the assessor would have no data upon which to make a valuation.

It is also alleged that there are hundreds of parcels of property originally owned by religious organizations or the School Board that were sold and later improved and this property is said never to have paid any taxes either on the real estate or upon the improvements made.

If the new assessment as now being made is carried out and spread on the books in a careful and systematic manner, the summary of the taxable value of Cook County real estate will undoubtedly be very much greater than the total arrived at by the old haphazard system.

THE CITY THAT DIED OF GREATNESS

Mr. Deem Taylor's discussion on "What the Skyscrapers Are Doing to New York City" in the November issue of "Vanity Fair" is worth a careful reading and study by every architect. We quote from this article the following:

"The skyscrapers, New York's invention and America's proudest architectural boast, may yet be the ruin of New York and many another American city unless we do something about them. They are another proof of the fact that man's cleverness is generally far in advance of his intelligence, that his ingenuity in devising new instruments of civilization is by no means accompanied by any resourcefulness or imagination in handling them. The skyscraper was born of the sudden realization that if you pile floorspace vertically, instead of spreading it horizontally, you can easily house an acre-full of people in a hundred-foot square. (The daily population of the Woolworth building, for instance, would ordinarily be a city of ten thousand population, covering several square miles of territory.)

"Like all brilliant discoveries this was a simple one; and if it had been intelligently handled, would have made New York or any other city a paradise to live in; for if only part of the space so liberated had actually been left free, if the skyscrapers had been spaced five hundred feet apart, as they should have been, the American metropolis would have comprised a series of towers surrounded by vast areas of parks, gardens, and drives. Indeed, if the skyscraper had been, say a French invention, the city of Paris would present just such an appearance today; for the French, being a realistic people, well aware that the average man knows and cares nothing about the common good, have laws telling him just where and how and what he may build.

"But this is a free country, wherein any man, provided he does not actively annoy his neighbor, may lay up as much future trouble as he pleases for his neighbor's grandchildren. So the skyscrapers, with their enormous housing capacity and consequently enormous rent-producing potentialities, were allowed to go up as close together as they could be built. The final result is a street like Forty-second Street between Lexington and Fifth Avenues, three blocks whose sidewalks can accommodate perhaps 10,000 people and upon which 50,000 people are discharged at five o'clock every afternoon.

"What is going to happen when still more and bigger skyscrapers go up, no one seems to know. At present,

except for the floating population in the hotels and the dwellers in the endless and dreary rows of skyscraper apartments on Park Avenue nobody lives any more in the heart of New York. The streets are too full of people going to business and the buildings are too full of people doing business, to allow any space to be wasted in mere living. It is safe to say that the average New Yorker lives from five to thirty miles away from the office in which he earns his living, and spends from one to four hours a day simply in getting to and from his place of business. His means of transportation are becoming consistently slower. Buses are useless, except for sight-seeing; the street-cars are not even good for that; and even taxicabs are forced to a rate of speed that any moderately healthy perambulator can exceed.

"He still has his subways, the New Yorker, and the elevated; but the latter, badly as it is needed, cuts off so much of what little light and air the skyscrapers have left that it will inevitably have to go. As for the subways, however fast new ones may be built, the skyscrapers outstrip them, so that every new line is jammed to twice its theoretical capacity within a week after its opening.

"There are plenty of other proposed remedies for this congestion, of course. The city abounds in stable-door lockers. Even the cheery Mr. Sweeny envisages, in due time, such blessings as 'a separation of grades at street crossings, underground or overhead pedestrian sidewalks, the elimination of street cars and the substitution of buses, the exclusion of unnecessary vehicles during business hours, the widening of roadways, the establishment of parking facilities on private ground or at least off the streets; the elimination of left-hand turns . . . possibly in the construction of multideck roads from river to river.'

"The trouble with many of these panaceas—the widened streets and the private parking spaces, for instance—is that there is no land left available for them. The trouble with the rest is that by the time any of them can be installed the populace of New York will probably have trampled itself to death, or have been run over. The only thing that will cure the disease of the skyscraper is to stop building skyscrapers, or else space them a decent distance apart. And we will never do that until we realize that trespassing on another man's air is as bad as trespassing on his land.

"Perhaps the best thing to do, after all, would be to wait ten years, until New York is so hopelessly congested that no one can move at all. The population will then migrate in a body, and New York can be set aside by the government as a national park—the city that was so prosperous that nobody could afford to buy real estate, that was such an ideal place of business that nobody could transact any business, the metropolis so greedy for population that it choked itself to death."

REGULATION BY LAWS

"Indiana has six general building laws—the Standard Rules and Regulations of the Administrative Building Council of Indiana; Housing Law; Factory Inspection Bureau Rules and Regulations; Fire Marshal Law; Theatre Law; School Law. In addition to these there is a boiler inspection law, smoke law, nuisance law, movie law. All are of state-wide application, these latter apply only in particular cases, of minor interest to average owner.

"At South Bend there is a Building Code, Plumbing Code, and Zoning Ordinance that must be observed. There are the laws. Several contain clauses to the effect that their own requirements are minimum, leaving all others in full effect. None supersedes or repeals any part of any other. Cumulative requirements are staggering.

"There are also quasi-laws enforced by utilities under official sanction; rules of city water works, light and power companies and gas companies.

"Then come what are not laws at all but which must be complied with under court decisions; National Underwriters' Regulations, Realty-Plat Dedication Restrictions.

"It is as absurd to say these are all wrong as to contend they are all right. Each has good features, but each has some peculiar standard usually above really necessary requirements; taken together their requirements are onerous. Laws are brittle affairs, won't yield or bend to accommodate unusual cases.

"The engineer's primary aim is sound construction. Architects strive for artistic effect. Engineers are fairly unanimous but scarcely any two architects agree on art. Art as such isn't legally restricted except when it descends to obscenity.

"Owners as a class want profit, are hopelessly ignorant of construction. They can't be standardized but may be generalized. Running all up and down the civil gamut, voices variant in timbre, their common theme of profit may always be detected by the trained ear notwithstanding variations and 'katzenmuzik.'

"Contractors want profit; but ways-and-means are formulated, there's no camouflage. Any contractor will build what he's paid for.

"First above is a category of laws and near-laws. How many are sponsored or urged by owners as a class? Which ones? How many by contractors? By architects or engineers? By others?

"Obviously we find laws aiming at sound construction traceable to those having that aim. Other aims have other sponsors; principally sponsors having something to sell. Elimination of the latter excrescences will go far to ease the situation.

"The contractor is neutral, will build what is to be built, concerned only with profit. But the owner has valid complaint when forced to build heavier than is necessary, in undesirable localities, restricted to mere fractions of sites for the whole of which he must pay taxes. All to profit of material man and realtor, exploitation of ultimate consumer.

"Further complaint lies in unequal enforcement. Large cities maintain efficient inspection; as communities decrease in size inspection becomes less competent and thorough, finally disappears. Distance from organized fire protection increases in direct ratio.

"State examination and registration provides competent architects and engineers; but there it stops, not requiring building matters to be referred to registrants. Many such matters are handled directly by uninformed owners or referred to passive contractors of dubious competency. Actively competent contractors fare poorly in such competitions.

"Plan-bureaus send in plans—every architect knows what kind. These may be advertised and sold and owner has no redress. It seems to be an accepted idea that there is no legal preventive for that situation.

"Why not? Try selling shares in Aurora Borealis. Import a barrel of whisky. Advertise that you've a crate of automatics for sale. You'll soon discover whether Indiana has anything to say about what is advertised or sold within her limits.

"Three times the writer has been examined to see whether he was competent to design buildings. It was decided he was. Then everybody got busy enacting laws telling him just how to do it. Had they stopped with a few sensible laws it would have been an assistance, giving authority to insist on the owner's doing what should be done, assurance the owner couldn't run off and get others to do something else.

"Instead, anybody with something to sell got a law passed. Anybody wanting to balk his neighbor's enterprise had a law passed. Any mechanic wanting to monopolize his trade had a law passed. Any and everybody with an ax to grind or press ambitions had laws passed. Likewise I now want a law passed—that nobody shall pass any more laws!

"I've a five-foot shelf of laws which nobody seems to pay any attention to. When somebody comes to me to do something I really don't know whether it's lawful, but I'm pretty sure it isn't. I paw that library o'er and o'er, each pawing leaving me more uncertain than before.

"But then, who says I'm a lawyer? Certainly neither my diploma nor my registration certificate say it. I'm just a poor architect; all I know is what constitutes a decent building."

W. D. TEEPLE, in "THE INK SPOT."

AGAIN THE COMPETITION?

"The Mayor of San Francisco is petitioned by an imposing list of architects, with the hope that a competition may be inaugurated for the plans of the Federal Building to be constructed in the Civic Center. Soon, also, architects will

be engaged for the 'Health Buildings' recently authorized by a bond election. While the petition speaks only of the Federal Building, it may be assumed that the competitive system is regarded as best in both instances.

"If all signers of the petition were candid, there are some among them who do not favor competitions and, ordinarily, would not participate. Believing in direct appointment, they have, by asking for a competition, indicated mistrust of the direct appointment method in certain cases—not as to the **motives** of those making appointments, but as to the **mechanisms**—not in general but in a particular instance **this** instance and by inference to others like it. All signers, of course, sincerely believe in their own capability to handle such important works, and some have a not unnatural and justifiable hope for 'a bite of the apple.' Do all realize and deplore the waste certain to come, in purse and pulse, strain? If, as we tell ourselves, a competition has a stimulating effect while it is being prepared in an office, there is a corresponding 'let down' (for all but the winner) no unlike what we are told is the depression following internal application of alcohol.

"'Lest we forget'—there is a queer old proverb that 'a fool and his money are soon parted.' Is architecture alone a 'boob' profession? What other group would have countenanced ('plunged into' is a truer term) that little library competition not many years ago, when sixty or more presumably sane competitors spent not less than \$30,000 gambling for a stake of a \$5,000 gross fee? If there must be competitions let the architects be protected against their own cupidity by limiting both the number of competitors and the amount of work permitted!

"Do some who ask for 'competition' perhaps feel that long-distance selections are made on the basis of **names**, rather than of **qualities**, and that government officials in Washington are too remote to have well-advised information as to the relative qualifications of California practitioners? Let our memories take us back to the Panama Pacific Exposition. There were some 'long distance' appointments made then. Were one's thrills evoked by the works of the firms having international fame and, unquestionably, the longest and most honorable record of accomplishments? Yes. They were not! Instead, the cameras clicked at Maybeck's Fine Arts Building—where the people reveled if they did not quite understand; and they sought Mullgardt's 'Court of Abundance' and Bacon's 'Court of Seasons' on their way passing through the 'Court of the Universe'—hardly knowing it was there!"

—From "The Architect's Viewpoint" in the January issue of The Architect and Engineer.

CORRESPONDENCE

February 28, 1929.

Mr. H. B. Wheelock,
Chairman of Public Action Committee,
64 W. Randolph St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Wheelock:

I happened to look through the new Chicago Classified Telephone Directory (winter issue) and I was very much astonished when I noticed in the list of Architects a rather prominent advertisement, five inches long, printed in heavy type reading as follows:

"FREE"

"Plans on industrial buildings. Complete plans, details and specifications—furnished free of charge—etc."

I believe this statement to be misleading as it tends to convey the idea to the prospective owner that Architectural services are no longer required and that they are unnecessary as long as there is someone to furnish free these services which constitute the major portion of our professional work.

Can you imagine a similar advertisement in the physicians' directory which would offer professional services free?

If we are to continue to conduct our profession along ethical lines as laid down by our various societies, what in turn are the societies doing to protect the Architect? I believe that this is a matter worthy of serious consideration.

What is to prevent anyone from advertising along the same lines covering the entire building field unless a stop is put to this practice.

I wish to offer the following suggestion: namely that a prominent advertisement be installed in the next issue of the Telephone Book calling the attention of persons seeking Architectural services to the fact that any information regarding the securing of such services will be given free to anyone applying for same by calling the secretary of the Illinois Society of Architects or the American Institute of Architects.

The Telephone Company should be requested not to publish any advertisements as cited above if they are not in accord with honest and legal practice.

Yours very truly,

WM. HOCKE.

February 27, 1929.

Illinois Society of Architects,
160 N. La Salle Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

It is with great pleasure that we enclose checks for the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards for \$6.00 in payment of interest due on balance of note due the Illinois Society of Architects; and \$100.00 in full payment of balance due on note.

I want to take this occasion to thank the Illinois Society of Architects on behalf of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards for the splendid support which they have given the Council during its formative period. If it had not been for the money advanced by the Society at the time the Council was organized, it would have been impossible for the Council to have functioned in any sort of satisfactory way.

It is also with great pleasure that I am able to inform you that for the first time in the history of the Council it has no outstanding financial obligations and has a balance of \$230.19 in the treasury.

Sincerely,

NATIONAL COUNCIL ARCHITECTURAL
REGISTRATION BOARDS.

(Signed) E. S. HALL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THUMB NAIL SKETCHES

"A man is rated by his accomplishments, not by his dreams."

"A friend is one who walks in when the rest of the world walks out."

"Do not take life too seriously. You will never get out of it alive."

"DO YOU KNOW—That you really don't know how much you have to know, to know how little you know."

"Fate served me meanly and I laughed at her; and along came Happiness and said: 'I came to see what you are laughing at!'"

"It's good to have money and the things that money can buy; but it's good, too, to check up once in a while and make sure that you haven't lost the things that money can't buy."

"To withhold deserved praise lest it should make its object conceited is as dishonest as to withhold payment of a just debt lest your creditor should spend the money badly."

"The Crimson sun was sinking low
As on the golf course stood the cub.
He couldn't hit the ball, but, oh,
How far that man could throw a club."

Cissie—Auntie, you know that old man at the corner that was ill?

Aunt (Christian Scientist)—You mean he thought he was ill.

Cissie—Well, now he thinks he's dead.

"I hate to be a kicker.

I always long for peace,
But the wheel that does the squeaking
Is the one that gets the grease!"

Club Secretary—I say, you know you simply mustn't drive from in front of the box. You can drive from as far behind it as you like, but you mustn't drive from in front of it.

New Member—Drive, hell! This is my fourth stroke.

"BUSINESS"

"When you call on a business man call on business and state your business in a business-like manner. When you have concluded your business go about your business, leave him to his business and mind your own business. That's business."

"HOW OLD ARE YOU?"

"Age is a quality of mind.
If you have left your dreams behind,
If hope is cold,
If you no longer look ahead,
If your ambition's fires are dead,
Then you are old."

"THE FIVE AGES OF MAN"

"Daddy, I know how to do everythin'," said the little boy of five.

"What I don't know isn't worth knowing," said the young man of twenty.

"Well, anyway, I do know my own trade from A to Z," said the man of thirty-five.

"There are very few matters, I am sorry to say, that I am really quite sure about," said the man of fifty.

"It takes a hundred men to make an encampment, but one woman can make a home. I not only admire woman as the most beautiful object ever created, but I reverence her as the redeeming glory of humanity, the sanctuary of all the virtues, the pledge of all perfect qualities of heart and head. It is not just nor right to lay the sins of men at the feet of women. It is because women are so much better than men that their faults are considered greater. A man's desire is the foundation of his love, but a woman's desire is born of her love. The one thing in this world that is constant, the one peak that arises above all clouds, the one window in which the light forever burns, the one star that darkness cannot quench is woman's love. It rises to the greatest heights, it sinks to the lowest depths. It forgives the most cruel injuries. It is perennial of life and grows in every climate. Neither coldness nor neglect, harshness nor cruelty can extinguish it. A woman's love is the real love that subdues the earth; the love that has wrought miracles of art; that gives us music all the way from the cradle song to the grand closing symphony that bears the soul away on wings of fire. A love that is greater than power, sweeter than life and stronger than death."

R. G. INGERSOLL.

IN MEMORIAM

Allen B. Pond, F. A. I. A.,

March 17, 1929

